## ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Capture of the Mobile Steamer Swan.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

One Thousand Bales of Cotton and Eight Hundred Barrels of Rosin on Board.

Value of the Capture Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Captured Steamer Circassian to be Condemned.

VALUE OF VESSEL AND CARGO \$1,200,000,

The United States steam transport Baltic, J. J. Com tock commander, arrived at this port yesterday after-com, from Ship Island, Mobile Point and Key West, with sarge of one hundred and seventeen bales of cotton, forty barrels spirits turpentine, and twenty-one barrels of tar, captured from several small prizes, and consigned to the United States Marshai. She was boarded off Ma-annila Reef by the United States steam cruiser Quaker

The Baltic brings the following passengers:

J. D. Jones, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, lady and servant, New York; Capt. Randolph and lady, Key West; R. M. Gage, lady and two children, Rev. J. R. Burgett, lady and child, Mobile; F. F. Ness, Assistant United States Coast Survey, lady and child; Chas. Pift, lady and two children, Key West; Mrs. Lant. Spotts and two children, Mrs. T. M. Cash, Mrs. Coryoll, Miss Pinckney, Miss Urania Geiger, Key West; Mrs. R. W. Haintes, Mrs. Woedward, Major W. Newby, Bixth N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut. Win. Pearce, United States Navy, and five marines; Master's Mates, W. C. Handford, F. P. Meigs, F. S. Limcoln, Gunnor G. W. Omenselter, United States Navy, Capt. Weish, United States Marshal, Key West; Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon United States Trigate St. Lawrence; J. G. Oltmans, Assistant United Bates Coast Survey, wounded at Parl River, Miss.; Julius H. Kroshl, civil engineer, New York; W. T. Delano, Boston; Peter Wolf, Philadelphia; W. H. Wight, A. R. Plimpton, Lowell; J. T. Wiswall, Mobile; B. De Forest, Theo. F. Washbourne, Frederick Buel, D. B. Grant, New York; C. B. Fenner, Providence; Capt. W. T. McNeil, R. A. Heriburt, R. H. Robbins, Capt. T. S. Faller, H. J. Winser, Faymaster Pierce.

## Our Key West Correspondence. KEY WEST, May 26, 1862.

KNY West, May 20, 1862.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Mississippi—Arrival of the
Steam Gunboat Tahoma from Cedar Keys—News from
that Quarter—The Somerset Opens Fire on a Party of
Retes on Way Key—She Drives them to the Main -The Town of Atseena Otre-Arrival of the United Lan - The Isom of Atterna Circ - Arrival of the Chines Sa'es Frigate St. Lawrence and Steam Stoop Dacotah-Arrival of the Steamer Swan, Loaded with One Thousand Bales of Cotton and Bight Hundred Barrels of Rosin, a Bales of Cotton and Bight Hundred Barrets of Kosm, a Prize to the United States Brig Bainbridge and Bark Amanda—Arrivat of the Battic—Mr. J. G. Oltmans, de. Since my last many vessels have arrived, bringing y quantity of news, but as it all came from places

The United States steam gunboat Tahoma, Lieutenant Commanding J. C. Howell, has arrived from Cedar Keysaving been relieved in the blockade of that place by the United States steamer Somerset, Lieutenant Fart English bommanding. On Monday last, the 19th inst., the Called Btales steamer Somerset steamed up the harbor of Codar Keys, and anchored off the town of Atseena Otre, on Depot Key. A small rebel force has occupied quarters of a mile from and directly opposite their quarters of a mile from and directly opposite their barracks. A flag of truce was sent on shore, and a de-mand was made for them to surrender, which they re-hased to comply with. They were then informed that the Somerset would open fire on them as soon as the flag re-larined to the vessel. On receiving this information they immediately "made tracks" up the rairroad, and as soon as the boat returned to the Somerset she opened fire from her nine-inch and thirty-two pounder guns with abell, which had the effect to cause the rebels to quicken their steed, and charge into quartural depends on the

on the 23d inst. the United States frigate St. Lawrence

memander Schenck, arrived from Hampton Roads. She lil remain in the harbor a few days and then proceed on cruise. She is attached to the eastern division of the lif squadron. arday morning the United States steam sloop of-

Yesterday morning the United States steam sloop of-war bacotah, Commander McKinstry, arrived from Hampton Roads, and leaves to-day to communicate with Fias Officer Farragat. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon heavy smeke was seen in the Gulf to the west-ward. It was naturally supposed to be a steamer from New Orleans, burning bitumineus coal. As the smoke came nearer sandnearer, and the vessel's bull came above the diorizon, we tecopnized her to be a regular Western steamboat, with two huge smake stacks, very tall, and placed side by side. It was hard to judge who or what she was, for we could not suppose a vessel of that closes would attempt a sea voyage. When she anchored, your correspondent proceeded to the wharf to obtain intelli-gance, and as he looked at her he could almost imagine intesself waiting to be towed up to New Orleans, so much did she recomble one of the Mississippi towboats of the olden time.

Earn by its correspondents in that quarter. I regret to a nounce that Mr. J. G. Oltmann, of the United States C ast Survey, is on board of her, and badly wounded, but rapidly improving. He was wounded on board the rapidly improving making a reconnessance up

Crast Survey improving. He was been provided in the recognition of the visit making a recognition of the recognition of the visit making a recognition of the visit of the visit making a recognition of the visit making a recognition of the visit making a recognition of the visit and cargo cannot be less than a recognition of the visit making a r onclusive character. Here are being of the run the biockade, who have von the party ven control to the vesse and the party ven control to the vesse and the party cannot be less than twelves it the vesse and cargo with no sent to New York for sale.

Kay Wast, May 27, 1862. The Baltic sails for New York this afternoon. Among her passengers is Charles Tift, brother of Asa F. Tift. to constructed the rama Mississippi and Louisiana, and who is reported to have been recently hung by the rebel mob for not having them completed in time. Charles Tift is the man who, when the steamship Atlantic arrived to e on her way to Fort Pickens, during the early part of tear present troubles, having General Meigs on board, refood to give her a pound of coal or a gallon of water, say-ing that no vessel flying the flag of the United States could have anything from him. The Atlantic was com-posed to go to Havana for the necessary supplies. Mr. poiled to go to Havans for the necessary supplies. Me Tit is also the person who told Mr. Howe, our present worthy Collector, that he would be one of a bindred to pull the Coston Howe down over his head it direct to accept an appointment under the government. Many other into things of the same sort Mr. Hit has been goiny of, for some of which he spent two months in Fort Taylor. New he, with his leanily, goes home on the Baltie, on a pleasure trip, at the expense of hims on the Baltie, on a pleasure trip, at the expense of him to the Baltie, on a pleasure trip, at the expense of the United States. Verify, this is offering a point in for treason. I trust New York will give him a proper

Another of the Baltic's passengers is a Mr. Randolph, formerly a lieutement in the revenue vervice of the United States, and who resigned when Florida secoded. Besides the two worthies above mentioned, we have Mr. Gage, Mr. Burgett and Mr. Niswalt, late passengers on board the prize steamer Swan, who profess to be on their way to Europe.

It may be well for the public to know that these persons were received on board the Baltic as passengers by permission of First Officer McKean, which permission was given principally through the indusence of Judge Marvin.

was given principally introductions in muscles of star Marvin.

It will appear singular that the government transport steamers are to be used as yachts for the accommodation of those who have been and are inimical to the government of the Purited States, while in many instances persons in the government employ find it difficult to obtain passage unless by orders from headquarters, if we are to bring back to their silegiance all who have insectofore been disloyal by treatment of this kind, we had better consum to a peaceful separation at once, for it will be found rather an expensive amusement, unless government intends to charter all the fine stoamers for the purpose, and place at the disposal of the robeis Newport, Saratoga, and other watering places, for the sunner season.

the purpose, and place at the disposal of the rees. See, port, Saratoga, and other watering places, for the summer season.

Only two weeks since, when the United States steamer Rhode Island was at this place on her way North with a number of robel prisoners, the Mr. Charles Tife above mentioned was observed on the wharf communicating in a chandestine manner with a group of prisoners on the Rhode Island hurricane deck—this, too, when he knew that no communication of any kind, not even by the representatives of the press, was allowed. Had he been reported to the proper authorities for the offence, he would in all probability have had a free passage North on board the Rhode Island in a different position, however, from that which he enjoys on board the Baltic.

sage North on board the Rhode Island in a different position, however, from that which he enjoys on board the
Baltic.

I respectfully recommend to the United States Marshal
at New York that the persons and baggage of the parties above refered to be thoroughly searched before
being allowed to land or communicate with the shore.

As the Baltic was about leaving for New York, a
schooner, name unknown, come into the harbor loaded
with five hundred and ninety bales of cotton; she was
from Sabine Fasa bound to Havana, and was captured
by the United States bark Pursuit off the coast of Cuba.
This arrival swells the amount of cotton now in this port
to over two thousand baies, all of which will be shipped
to New York.

No information respecting the forces of the enemy at
or the defences of Mobile could be obtained from those
on board the Swan. One of her passengers said that "he
did not know how many troops were there, and if he did
he wound not feel at liberty to tell." This person goes
North on the Baltic as a deadhead.

The weather at Key West has become decidedly summerish, but the health of the place is still excellent.
Many residents of the island go North on the Baltic to
spend the summer months; and it is hoped the climate
will agree with them, and show them what folly it would
be debarred the pleasures of our sammer resorts, except
they chose to visit them as they would a foreign
country.

Key West, May 21, 1862.

Arrival of the Schooner Magnolia, Price to the United States Statmer Hatteras, Loudea with Two Hundred and sixteen Bales of Cotton—Arrival of the Philadelphia from City of Pensacola by Our Forces—The House of Major Chase Occupied by General Annold—The Residenc of S. R. Mallory Occupied by Billy Wilson—Mallory's Cane—Sailing of the Quaker City—Prize Cases, &c. On the 17th instant we had the arrival of the schooner Magnelia, leaded with two hundred and sixteen bales of

The Magnolia was captured on the 1st instant by the United States steamer Hatteras, Commander Geo. Emmons, off Berwick Bay, and was from Berwick Bay bound to Havana. She was sent here for adjudica-

On the 18th inst., the United States transport steamer. Philadelphia arrived from Pensacoia. She brings some very interesting items of news. The rebels, on evacuating Pensacoia, removed all the guns from Fort McRae and destroyed the interior of the work. The barracks and marine hospital were also destroyed, and the Navy Yard and all it contained—even the coal, some five thousand tons, were consumed. Fort Barrancas and the redoubt in the rear of it, commanding the land approach, were left uninjured; the powder in the magazine of the former was also allowed to remain.

The city of Pensacola had surrendered to our forces, and the remaining population of the place, some five or six hundred, welcomed our troops with joy, being evidently delighted at their release from the reign of terror to which they have been so long subjected.

General Arnold occupie the house of Major Chase, and Billy Wilson, Esq., is to be found at home in the private residence of the arch rebel Stephen R. Mallory. Among the articles found in Mallory's residence was a very handsome and massive gold headed cane, made from the Charter Oak tree; it has a ph tograph of the Charter Oak on the lob of it, may on the band is engraved, presented, set, lo S. R. Mallory.

It must be a soul-farrowing thought to Mallory that Billy Wilson should be the occupant of his private residence—one that he had expended so much time and thoney upon; it will be have for him to realize the fact for he will then have sic place to lay his hond. Billy Wilson confiscated the cane above mentioned, and presented it to Captain Partin, of the Philadelphia. It will be la New York in a short time, and Bannum should accure it by all means.

There is a rebel force of cavalry near Pensacola, but

sented it to Captain Bartin, of the "Billiage and the bein New York in a short time, and Barnum should secure it by all means.

There is a rebel force of cavairy near Pensacola, but their number is not known; the pickets are in sight hearly every day.

Yesterday morning the steamer Reamie acrived from H vana with the Counebus" must, and in the evening the Connectiont arrived. The news, of course, was mist gladly received and it caused a sensation of great relief to know that Norrolk and Fortamouth were ours, and that the bugbear sterriman no longer existed.

The United States steamer Cuyler, proves to have been of the most exciting character. The Fox was run as hard to come that the Captain General of Cuba appears to have inagined that neutrality was not respected, and notes have passed between him and Fing officer Hockean on the subject. The matter has, I understand, been partiactorily arranged.

The quaker City, Comanander Frailey, United States Navy, safed to day. She takes Lieutenant Abbott and the crew who were sent North in the prize steamer flerming, to join their own vosses, the Mercesita. The quaker City, from her great speed, will, no doubt, give

maker City, from her great speed, will, no doubt, give good account of herself.

The following prize cases remain yet to be adjudi-

The following prize cases remain yet to be adjudicated:—
Schooner Jane, formerly the United States schooner Essayons, prize to the United States stenner R. R. Chyler, taken off Charlotte, harbor, with codies, powder, &c., from Nassau.

Schooner N. C. Bee, prize to the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, taken to the northward of Abaco, with two hundred and sixteen bales of cotton, from Charleston bound to Nassau.

Schooner Magnelia, prize to the United States steamer flatters, telen off Berwick Bay, from Brasbear City for Havana, with two hundred and thirty-six bales of cotton. Schooner New Castie, prize to the United States brig Estabridge, taken of the coast of Cuba, from Mobile, bound to Havana; cargo two hundred and sixty bales of cotton and six hundred states.

By the time the ab-ve are disposed of, there will, no doubt, be more to record.

A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE EXCITEMENT.
There was a decided luit in military matters yesterday. one of the remaining regiments ordered off having been in readiness to depart. The recruiting for volunteer of ganizations goes on very briskly nevertheless, and there is a fair prospect that companies enough will apply in a short time to fill up three or four regiments, according to the new and excellent arrangements.

THE PIFTH REGIMENT, Commanded by Colonel Louis Burger, are preparing as repidly as possible for departure. They number at present about 400 men, but will doubless be swelled to 600 before leaving. The Fifth is almost entirely German in its composition, and notwithstanding the great body of that nationality sileady doing service at the seat of war, volunteers are as pleutrin as blackbersies.

The SWELFTH REGIMENT.

The departure of this regiment has been further de-layed until Monday or Tuesday afternoon, in c. "sequence of their not been furnished with the necessar, equip-ments. The regiment, inder the energetic manage, ent-of Col. William Ward, is fast filling up. Four compan, "sweet mustared into the United States server, yesternay ovening. Capt. Hansen's company [13], indubering some seventy men, was the first mustered in, and they are now fully supplied with arms, accountements, &c. An order has been issued for the election of a Lio Menant Colonial on Tuesday part, at the headquarters, subspaces Market, or at any other class.

cated at the time.

The members of the different companies of twelfth radiment with he mustered into the ervice to-morrow voorhing, at am-

chief the service to-morrow violating, at an ordines, at the Morcer House.

THE TWENTY SECON

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TREGIMENT, Ordinal Second Arrival of the Steamer Cossack.

OUR HUNDRED RELEASED UNION PRISONERS ON BOARD-LIST OF PASSENGERS, ETC.

The United States steamer Cossack, Captain Bennett, arrived yesterday morning, with four hundred and seven Union prisoners on board, who have been released from the State of North Carolina. The particulars of their re-lease, their journey, and other interesting matter concerning them, were published yesterday morning. The balance of the 1,400 will probably be here in a day or two, or as fast as they come down from Tarboro. The Connack left Hatters on the 29th ult., at four P. M., and reached Quarantine yesterday morning at four o'clock.

The following is her list of passengers.—

Mr. C. C. Leigh and daughter, Major Lion, Cant. Ritchie,
Mr. C. C. Leigh and daughter, Major Lion, Cant. Ritchie,
Cant. Miles, Cant. J. M. Riley, Lieutenard M. Peter, Lieutenard Metastic, Messrs. Shaw, McDermott, Smith, Chas.
Pholps, Lioutenant Vongham, Messrs. Libblee, McKenn,
Harris, Staught, Levin and Leicham.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Effect of the War News from the United States-Trade in the Port of Buenos Ayres-Dread of European Invasion, and Regret for the Temperary Suspension of the Monroe Doetrine.

By the arrival of the bark Urania, Captain Cooper, from uenos Ayres, we have news from South America dated

The Union and anti-Union strife was morally at work in the American portion of society. Something like a political fraces had occurred on Washington's birthday speeches that, under vinous influences, were rank trea-speeches that, under vinous influences, were rank trea-son. High words, it it reported, led to blows, and one prominent eccessionist had his arm broken, and the un-fortunate hotel landlord much crockery, furniture, &c. The Consul declined an invitation to share in such dan-

sul's (Mr. Hudson) removal is much regretted. His patriotism is pure and undoubted. Mr. Helper, the Lincoln appointee to the Consulate at Buenos Ayres, had not arrived, but was daily expected

Brazilian coast having been fallen in with by British ves-sels, but were not believed by Americans.

seis, but were not believed by Americans.

The port of Buenos Ayras presented an appearance of desertion, so few vossels (of any nation) being in port. When the Urania left, some inquiries were made for small vessels (United States) to take up for Europe at the reduced rates now offered to American ships, the cargoes to be protected by certificates of British ownership.

A letter from Montevidee of April 2 says:—Please notice the sales of 900 sacks nuts at 25rs., duty free; 124 do. beans 11rs., do.; 94 do. red pepper, 28rs., do.; 16 tierces Missiones yerb\$\frac{3}{2}\text{Sirs.}, do.; 76 do. mark muchucha, 21rs., do.; 14 do. do.; 23rs., do.; 76 do. mark muchucha, 21rs., do.; 14 cases French matches. 15rs., do. The flour will probably proceed to Rio Janeiro from deposit,

A letter from the same city dated on the 4th of April, says:—The exportation of live stock to fixatli is attracting much attention, and, if allowed to continue, will have a most prejudicial offset on the cauntry. It is thought that the government will put a stop to it by increasing the export duty from four to eight ps. fs. All estancierce of the country are in favor of this measure, although it will undoubtedly for a time depreciate the value of stock by lessening the demand.

Newspaper Accounts.

EUROPEAN INVASION OF SOUTH AMERICA—HOW THE
REPUBLICS FEAR NAPOLEON AND TRUST IN THE

MEPUBLICS FEAR NAPOLEON AND TRUST IN THE MONROE DOUTRINE.

[From the Busnos Ayres Standard, April 10.]
Many persons think that the coming of a Freach fleet to Argentine waters bodes little good to the confederation. It is a serious matter, and although we are unwilling to predict evil, still the European preparations in most of the continental many yards show that transatlantic undertakings are on the tapis.

The proclamation of Admirst Dunlop and the English Minister or agent in Mexico dispels all doubt as to the real intention of England, France and Spain regarding that country.

Minister or agent in Mexico dispers an dead spain regarding that country.

In this document it is stated, in the plainest possible terms, that as the Mexicans, by their intestine struggles, are destroying their country, upon which nature has heaped so many of itschoicest gifts, the Allies (i.e., invaders) come to rettle matters permanently, to the advantage of both Mexico and Europe, by establishing a monarchy and putting a fit and proper person on the throne.

heaped so many of Rischolcest gills, the adies (i.e., invaders) come to eastle matters permanently, to the advantage of both Mexico and Europe, by establishing a monarchy and putting a fit and proper person on the throne.

There can be no doubt that this is a stratagem of Napoleon's. He finds Europe too small for his ambition; he must open a field for the Franch arms in America. The blockade of the Southern ports is destroying the traite of France, and bringing want and misery on the poorer classes; the treasury, even after M. Fould's grand scheme of stock conversion, is unable to buy food for the hungry thousands. Employment and bread must be found, and the conquest of Mexico and all the South American reguldies is fixed upon as the means of regressing these countries, and avoidiny another consulsion like that of 1848 in Europe.

This is the plain, unvarnished state of the case. Formerly such a scheme was purredicable, for the Menroe treaty fixed the European possessions both in North and South Amperies, and any violation of that treaty would insure a war with the once powerful United States.

But times have fourfully changed these last few years, and the country that hitherto was able to prevent European invasion in any part of North or South America, is now unable to hold its own (?).

Whatever measures have been decided on by the European Cabinets in reference to these countries, there can be no doubt they will be souft, silent and d cisree.

We cannot being ourselves to believe that England would allow France to invade this country, because her trade with invence to invade this country, because her trade with invence to invade this country, because her trade with such a state of this benefit and more of the European Cabinets and the country here are all will serve the serve the serve the map. It is proposed (Correo de Utramar) to form a grand continuent of the Spanish States of this continent, and unless the example of Chile be adopted—to stife petty ambition at home and offer a bond of fellowship abrovat—

willity, and excite the admiration of Europe itself. THE ENEMIES AND MISFORTUNES OF THE UNITED

[From the Buenes Ayres Standard, April 7.]

[From the Bosons Ayres Standard, April 7.]

Idelized, reverenced and estecated by all the true republicans of the world, the American nation thrived under the influence of human benediction; it had the good wishes of every upright and honest man. It was, indeed, without exaggeration, the hope of humanity.

But, if it had friends, disks had it esemies, both all home and abroad. The monarcks of Europe tried to disguise their hatred and jealousy to a government which possessed so sensibly the hearts and affect as of their own subjects, but those ensemies were impotent so long as the American people themselves remained true to their principles and institutions, so dearly bought and consecrated by the blo d of their forefathers.

Van woold be the effort of any pretending power, great sever it might be, against a country processing such resources as the United States, and backed up by the integrity of its statestmen and the patriotism of its inhabitants. The very idea is ridiculous. No combination of European Fowers, so open on a past cause, could ever sensibly affect either the country or its government—for the elements of defence are of American, not European, dimensions.

But that which no European Power, or even combination of Powers, could effect, the Americans themselves are striving to accomptish.

Whether it is that a few Benedict Arnolds have crept

But that which no European Pewer, or even combination of Powers, could effect, the Americans themseives
are striving to accomptish.

Whether it is that a few Benedict Arnolds have crept
into the conscile, or that foreign gold has wrought the misformes which now so lamentably exist, or that the American nation, coming to regard the bidding of him who
built them up—coasing to regard strict political merality
and integrity as the basis of their all—have called down
upon themselves the inevitable retribution with which
just Providence visits the zins of men, we will not take
upon ourselves to say; but, were the subject (Washington) of these lines to start up from the grave on the
22d of February, what would be behold—a host of
armed men within half of his very tomb—fire and devastation, death and serrow, in his once pagesful, happy,
prosperous country.

General Prim and family, Col. Detenre, Capt. Porest Calvo, Capt. Adolphe Pont, Lieut. Talco, Adolphe Contro Visuisis de Reyzn, Gen. T. Milans del Bosck, of Spain, and 4 yesterday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Cont. h. Martin and wife, of Beston. M. Warter and Mr. Armociuras, Marc. S. ders, of in Schel Y. Armociuras, Mrs. S. gernaud of Cavarna, W. D. A. Corper and Soule and wafe, of Havana, W. A. Corper and Soule and Mrs. Hasbronck and daughter. "artin and wife, of Boston, Mrs. Saun-

ston, are stopping at the everett notice.

Ston, are stopping at the everett notice.

General M. Carazo and Jose Elandaro and family, of Coato Rico; Pr. Lathrop and family, of Chicago.

Hayden, D. Jones and G. Stowell, of Californ. S. S. Stovens, of Massachusetts; J. B., Lathen, G. ashington: D. W. Dean, of St. Louis, ard F. D. Stop, and E. L. Day, of Cleveland, are stopping at the McCopolitan Hotel.

Governor McCon and wife, of Indiana, Judge Marvin, of Johnston; A. W. A. Clapp and family, of Portland; H. Loring and G. G. Coleman, of Boston; Rev. W. W. Goodrich, of Ohio; Rev. W. Deas, of Canada, W. C. Goff, of Newbern; R. S. Leech, of Pittsburg; A. Cameron and family, of Canada; A. Lee and family, of Washington; E. Tait and family, of Florida, and W. Randolph and wife, of Key West, are stopping at the St. Nicholag Hotel.

Commodore Breeze, of the United States Navy; Major Levin, Major Hawley, and Ir. Cooldige, of the United States Army; Hon. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale; G. Van Benthuyen and wife; H. H. Van Dyck, of Albany; Andrew Staley, Phillip Instice, and A. and W. Hopper, of Philadelphia; Captain Clay, Captain O'Beirree, and Charles Sutherland, of the United States Army; E. R. Bebb, of New York; W. S. Wright and S. S. Stone and wife, of Ohio; David Mitchell and wife of Nantucket; W. S. A. Massey, of Philadelphia; and W. Macrae, of Newport Barracks, are stopping at the Astor Major Kendrick, of West Point; Captain Beaument, of

ouse.
Major Kendrick, of West Point; Captain Beaument, of

The Weather at Cape Race. Weather very fine here and at Cape Race.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Military Commandant Assumes the Duties of Mayor.

The Provost Judge Acts in the Place of the Recorders, and the Provost Marshal Becomes Chief of Police,

&c.,

We have New Orleans papers to May 22. Nothing of

importance had occurred during the two weeks subsequent to our previous dates, except the issuing of the following order from Gen. Shepley, the military comman-

dant:—

NOTICE.

Headquartess Military Commandant of New Orleans, by Custom House, May 20, 1862.

In the absence of the late Mayor of New Orleans, by order of Major Gen. B. F. Butter, commanding the Department of the Gulf, the Military Commandant of New Orleans will, for the present, and until such time as the citizens of New Orleans shall elect a loyal citizen of New Orleans and of the United States as Mayor of the city discharge the functions which have hitherto appertained to that office.

He assures the peaceable citizens of New Orleans that he will afford the most ample protection to their persons and property and their honor.

No officer or soldier of the United States Army will be permitted to insult or annoy any peaceable citizen, or in any way to invade his personal rights or rights of property.

No citizen will be permitted to insultor interfere with any officer or soldier in the discharge of his duty. No person hereafter will denounce or threaten with personal violence any citizen of the United States fo the expression of Union and loyal sentiments. The punishment for these offences will be speedy and of

punishment for those offences will be exercised feetial.

The functions of the Chief of Potice will be exercised by Captain Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal, to whom all police officers will report immediately. He is intrusted with the duty of organizing the police force of the city, and will continue in office those found to be trustworthy,

ed with the duty of organizing the police force of the city, and will continue in office these found to be trustworthy, honest and loyal.

The several Recorders of the city are hereby suspended from the discharge of the functions of their offices, and Major Joseph M. Bell, Provost Judge, will hear and determine all complaints for the violation of the poace and good order of the city, of its ordinances or of the laws of the United States.

The laws and general ordinances or the city of New Orleans, excepting such as may be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or with any peneral order issued by the Commanding General of this department, or with this order, are hereby continued in force.

eneral order issued by the commanding denotes of the partment, or with this order, are hereby continued in orce.

All contracts and engagements heretofore legally eneral into by the city of New Orleans, or under the authority thereof, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraph, shall be held inviolate, and faithfully carried out.

ried out.

It is expected, and will be required, that all contractors shall continue to perform the duties and obligations resting upon them by contracts now in force, and all such parties will be held to rigid accountability.

The Military Commandant desires the co-operation of all good citizens to enable him to carry out the duties accounted.

all good citizens to enable him to carry out the utilizensamed.

He invites, and will specify ask the aid of a number of the city finances, as well as in what pertains to the health, lighting, paving, cleansing, drainage, wharves, levees, and generally all municipal aflairs not excepted from civil control by the proclamation of the Commanding General or by this order; and in the meature all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

time all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

n all questions of the construction and interpretation of the laws pertaining to the city and its government and of the ordinances thereof, the Military Commandant will seek the guidence of a professional man of known probity and intelligence.

The Military Commandant will be most happy to receive from any citizen of New Orleans written or oral suggestions touching the welware and good government thereof.

In conclusion, the Military Commandant assures the entire population of the city that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the re-establishment of panes, order and morality; safety to life, iberty and property under the law, and a guarantee of the future prosperity and glory of the Croscent City under the protection of the American government as densitution.

To promote these ends his own most streamous efforts will be unconsingly devoted, and to their consummation the earnessity invites the co-operation of his fellow citizens of New Orleans.

Enwis lieuxy A. A. A. G.

COLLIS ON AND STEAMER SUNK IN THE RIVER.

EDWIN ILSEN, A. A. A. G.

COLLIS ON AND STEAMER SUNK IN THE RIVER.
We learn by the arrival of the United States steamiship McCallan, Captain Gray, from New York, says the Picayane of the 22d uit., that, in coming up the river night before last, at about twelve o'clock, when opposite McCall's Flats, the steamer came in contact with the steamer Governor Mouton, Captain Go dayeed, hence for Shillaiand, by which accident the Governor Mouton sunk fa about three minntes and is a total loss. Two persons of board the Governor Mouton lest their lives—one a soil dier of one of the Messachinests regiments, and the other a prisener by the name of Tioman. The crew and other persons on board were rescued and brought up to the city by the McCleidan.

The United States steamer Sallie Robinson, Captain Ham, from New Orleans, for Lake Pontchartrain, arrived at the Pontchartrain Railcoad on the 22d uit., all safe.

The Bank of Commerce had o each its doors and commenced business. Announcement was made that it would receive no more Confederate notes, and that its own lastes would be promptly redeemed by city and State notes and current black notes until such time as the banks generally should resume specie paymonts.

## THE CASE OF EDWIN JAMES.

Supreme Court-General Term.

The approuncement made through the press that the Judges of the Supreme Court had notified Mr. Edwin James of their desire to hear any explanation he might see fit to offer in answer to the charges made against him of unprofessional conduct in his practice in Ecgland, in the papers submitted by the committee of the Law Insti-tute, attracted at the General Term room yesterday and other gentlemen interested in the questions which it was understood would be presented to the Court. At the hour named for the opening of the court the room was crowded to its utmost, the officers of the court were obliged to keep the doors closed against the admission of any more spectators. For at least two hours the crowd waited patiently for the proceedings to commence, the Court in the meanwhile being engaged in the swearing in of a very large—be-tween one and two hundred in number—body of law stuients, graduates of the law schools of Columbia College

and the New York University.

The committee appointed by the Law Institute consists of Wm. C. Noyes, Charles Edwards, Henry A. Cram, Daniel Lord and Judge Hoffman, and they were all present, with was confined to his house by illness. Mr. Edwin James was represented by Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. Thomas

James or his counsel (James T. Brady)—

Mr. Brady and that he appeared as counsel for Mr. James, and was ready, if it was required by the Court, to argue the question whether his license and appoint mean as an attorney and counsellor or this Court could be revised in this way. He wished to be apprised at the revoked in this way. He wished to be apprised at the outset in what way this proceeding was to go on. The order served my was all yarded into two districts. The first was, that he submitted such answer, or explaination as he might deem order, dily verified by on. In that was an invitation to Mr. Jankes to explain as he tracked to the papers which the commarke of the Law lines. With that in the notice of the Court. In conformity has which that in the submitted of the law lines, with that in what in the commarke of the Law lines. With that in the notice of the Court. In conformity has which which the sext paragraph of the law against the same time by the would read to the court.

tending to raise any such question as that. They certainly had not done so in the papers presented to the Court.

Ingrainam, J.—The order of the Court was made in the lagranam, J.—The order of the Court was made in the lagranam, J.—The order of the Court was made in the form in which it was for the purpose of giving Mr. James an opportunity of explaining the circumstances attendant opportunity of explaining the circumstances attendant of the court was the part of the courting his admission. The Court made no order about the progeofich of the charge on the part of the committee of any body class, and did not intend to do so at it time when that order was made, until after they be a received an explanation from Mr. James. If, or receiving it, the Court is still of the opinion that "a matter should be farther examined, they intend to designate some members of the committee for an purpose of conducting the examination of their part, and fixing another day for hearing any argument upon the subject. So far as relates to the portion of the order which applies to the admission of a person who is not a citizen, that question was directed to be heard on the suggestion of the Court, as some members of the Court entertain great doubt about the propriety of the proceeding.

Mr. Brady wisned to know whether that question was to be raised, as he would refer to the point after Mr. James had read his explanation, because he meant to mission in himber, that, as Mr. James was now an attorney and counsellor of this Court, he could only be deprived of his license by a writt of que warranto and in no other way.

Mr. James then read, in an unusually impressive manner, his reply to the charges made against him, being substantially a statement of the same facts given in his speech at the meeting of the bar at the Astor House, embedded in a concise, succisant form, duly verified under outh. In concluding the reading, which was lineared to with the deepest interest, he turned to Mr. Brady and said that he had met with great kindises in t

men pleasure the able against of the has Mr. Marcy, your Secretary of State insisting upon the right of one Kessia to be protected against Austria, though not fully naturalized, on the ground that he had declared his intention and taken the initiatory steps to usecume active the United States. I had of the had deviated his intention and taken the initiatory steps to usecume active to the protect of the prote

and questions, but as to the power of the Court to admit an alien to practice.

Mr. Lord said that whenever the Court desired, the committee would be propared to argue the question as to the jaradiction of the Court over an attorney admitted to practice therein, and whether his office can only be vacated by quo warranto. The committee had the same feeling that if r. Brady had as to any of their friends who might come from over the water seeking to make a better condition or purer career in this condity, and it was a great mistake to suppose that they had any disposition to increase the same feeling of the distribution of increase and the same feeling removal of inf. James by the bencher's for professional reasons, then Mr. James has nothing to rear. He was acleated by the committee to present this matter to the attention of the Court because he happened to be the attention of the Court because he happened to be the citiest member of the committee, and it was a great mistake to suppose, as had been intimated, that he had been stituted by private motives. Mr. James was an entire stranger to him, and he had no unkind feelings against him whatever; he was actuated solely by the desire to do what he capeared to be this duty in the premises.

Mr. Brady made some further remarks as to the right of the Court to revoke the license of an attorney of its own motion. He said that in the case of the People ve. Mr. Brady made some further remarks as to the right of the Court to revoke the license of an attorney of its own motion. He said that in the case of the People ve. Mr. Brady made some further remarks as to the right of the Court to revoke the license of an attorney of its own motion. He said that in the case of the repole ve. Mr. Brady made some further remarks as to the right of the Court to revoke the license of an attorney of its own motion. He said that in the case of the repole ve. Mr. Brady made some further remarks as to the right of the Court to revoke the license of an attorney of its own motion. He said that

excessibility delegated to that committee, and he hoped to discharge it fearlessly, but at the same time with kinduses and courtesy to the gentleman who was the subject of inquiry.

The purpose of this committee was to see whether there he any good reason in the past history of Mr. James, or in the circumstances under which he came to the bar, why he should not be permitted to continue at the bar—a laudable one, and one entirely consistent with our duly. He would not allow himself nor would he allow the bar of New York to stand under the imputation of persecuting any member of the profession. Charges of that sort were as untrue as anything that was ever branded with the imputation of faischood in a court of justice. They were here simply in the discharge of a professional duty to themselves and the Court, and he who charged them with persecution knew their hearts less than he did his own. So far as his own individual feelings were concerned he would never make the objection to the admission of a parson to the bar that he was not a citizen of the United States. It certainly was not the design of the committee to present that question. If the Court required a discussion at the hands of the committee as to their power to revoke a incess of admission to practice of its own motion, they were ready to discuss it at the proper time; but it would be improper to go into that question now when the committee have not understood that they were to be called upon to discuss it at this time.

Mr. Brany understood that so much of the order of this Court as related to a personal application from Mr. James was now satisfied. He was invited to give an explanation, and he had given it; and no discussion upon it here at this time would be appropriate. If sitting at goneral term they should undertake to determine the question of whether a license to a side was void, he did not believe that an appeal would lie to have any error ramedied, if one should occur. This question of aliens is may. It should be determined by a tria by hore, s

ingraham, J.—They would meet next Saturday and make such order in the matter as they deemed advisable, and if they deemed a

complittee the duty of conducting such examination art; but they should hear no argument upon that

The Court then dejourned. Printed Intelligence.

A STARBING CARE ON SHIPBOARD.—John Williams, a seaman on oard the ship Reger A. Hearn, Captain Stewart, which sailed from this port yesterday morning, was yesterday afternoon brought before Justice Brennan, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stabbing Mr. Pearson, one of the mates of the snip. The wound was inflicted in the abdomen with a sheath knife. Mr. Leace Patton, pilot, testined that, while the vesse; was half way down the bay, and near Staten leight. Pearson was leaning over the anchor, which and laland, Pearson was leaning over the anchor, which nad

lsiand, Pearson was leaning over the anchor, which and just been placed on deck, when Williams could be him and made the assault. Notice being given to the harbor police of the affair, they begrdag the ship, affd took of Williams and brought him to the city. The owners of the vesuel sent to tagloat to the city for a surgeon. The services of Dr. Johnston, of Dover street, were secured, and the wounds of Mr. Pearson were dressed, alter which he was conveyed to the City Hospital. His case is considered very scrious. Mr. Pearson is said to be a man of excellent character, and there seems to have been no provocation for the assault. Markets.
BUTPALO, May 31—1 P. M.
Flour is in fair demand and the market a shade easier, wheat dull and no sales. Corn in good demand; sales 91,000 bushels at 320 for new and 36s. a 37c. for old vellow. Oats and other grains quiet. Whiskey a shade easier: sales of 100 buls. at 21,4c. Canal freights firm, but unchanged. Imports—8,000 bbls. four and 19,000 bushels wheat. Exports—4,000 bbls. flour, 13,000 bushels wheat and 103,000 bushels corn.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of New York Off Cape Race and the Mails of the Europa and Hibernian at New York.

English Opinion of the Evacuation of Yorktown.

The Agitation in the German Confederation

Austria Advancing Her Army Towards Italy,

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool 21st

to the 17th of May.

The North American, from Quebec, arrived out on the

The City of Washington, from New York, arrived out on the 21st ult.

of interest to three per cent. The Bremen arrived out on the 22d of May.

that a rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons

from Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory to the federals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South the secessionists within their power.

The London Post thinks the present the time for co

Earl Russell, in submitting the new treaty with America on the slave trade to the House of Lords, bore testi-

mony to the efforts of President Lincoln's government to put a stop to the traffic. Commercial Intelligence

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, May 16, 1862.

Cotton had declined one-half pence-a one penny since Friday. Sales Monday and Tuesday 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs of all kinds slightly lower. Frovisions very dull. Consols, for money, 93% a 93%.

The LATEST MARKETS.

The cotton market recovered under the North American's advices, and prices were one-half pence higher than on Tuesday, Mäy 20. Sales on Wednesday and Thursiay 9,000 baies.

Breadstuffs nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93% a 93%.

reputation justly earned, having effected cares in cases where the patient had pine i upon a bed of suffering for gars without hore, until this healing and health restoring meets line was used. Mr. Ballour II. Stewart, proprietor of the Edinburg Works, Newark, New Jersey, for a period of twenty years could only move painfully on crutobes, in consequence of a hip disense. He made use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS for a sight billous attace, without any expectation that they would beneat his complaint, and was astonished to find his innerense and the pain in his hip joint relieved. He took occasional doses with a view to the relieving of this disease, and was elways helped by them. At length he determined to use them as directed under the head of CHRONIC AFFECTIONS, and found still greater advantages. He continued to use them for twelve months, and on Priday, May 23, 1862, walked into the principal office, 294 Canai street, supported only with a small care, and stated he had been walking about the city all day.

If the suffering want evidence of cures it will be cheerfully furnished at the principal office.

GET NEW STYLE.

sold at No. 4 Union square, 296 Bowery, WRIGHT'S, cor-Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Price 25 or box. Principal office 254 Canal street, New York.

tors. CureD 70. 25 CENTS EACH, WITHOUT ulons bed nails, &c., cured by n n or loss of blood. Once 58 Bowers, corner. Dr. Iller, practical Chiropodist.

SOUTHER'S

Secure by Letters Patent of the United States. The Secure by Letters Patent of the United States. The safe certain, and zoosily instantaneous remedy for all ner on a necessary constitutions of the bowels, falling of the womb, safe rheum and effortions eruptions, &c. Call or send for a circular. Chize 429 Broadway.

THE GREAT CURE.

RIBUMATISM AND GOUT.

THOSE AFFICTED READ THIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1851.

GENTLEREN—I am pleased to acknowledge my obligation to you, for the great relief experienced by me from the us of your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have been a suffere for the past ten years from chronic rheumatism in its most acute form, and have expended large sums of money in its most acute form, and have expended large sums of money in its message of the sum of the s

W IDOW CLICQUOT CHAMRAGNE.

Having ascertained that a spurious article of this fine wire has been offered for sale in our market, bearing a similabel as the genuine, Champagne, we caution the public against buying the Olicquot from any but the first class grocers an wine centers.

Each bottle bears a white label, with the name in further of our firm.

C. F. & H. G. SCHMIDT,

via Queenstown 22d inst., passed Cape Race at one o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The mails of the Europa, from Boston, with our files by the Hibernian, from Quebec, reached this city during yesterday. The journals are dated in London and Paris

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico, but was regarded as doubtful. The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagode Garda.

Hesse-Cassel has rejected Prussia's ultimatum, and diplomatic relations.

diplomatic relations have been suspended.

At the weekly meeting of the Mauchester Board of Guardians, held May 16, it was mentioned that a warrant had been obtained against Andre Beauregard, an artist, who claims to be a cousin of the Confederate General, for deserting his wife and family and leaving them

The Bank of England has increased its minimum rate

The American Question.

Lord Palmerston emphatically contradicted it. The English journals continue to expatiate on the fall of Yorktown. The London Times treats the retreat

whed the federals, by continued victories, have brought The Liverpool Post regards the war as virtually over.

Observe the band around new style is filled with
EENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S FILLS,
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S FILLS,
printed in RED INK. Unless this band is on the
ed you they are not new style.

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TEAS, GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

1,309 bbls. Flour, at \$6 50 per bbl.
10,000 Hams, best diff sogar cured, at 7c.
10,000 Hams, best diff sogar cured, at 7c.

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